By order of Lieutenant Baker the dag of

stars and stripes were hoisted on the flag-staff at the northeast side of the custom house. The British flag was hoisted by Lieutenant Lewin, of the Comus, on the south side of the building and also on the

ESTABLISHED 1823.

FASHION Cut the Suits THE WHEN Cut the Prices

It's possible for men of moderate means to wear a good suit to work in, or to

\$10 SUITS for \$5.

Dame fashion makes the men folks wear suits that are cut "just so," but fashion didn't do the price-cutting. We did that as well as the suits were cut.

\$12 and \$13.50 SUITS for \$6.50

The smartest of this year's styles in well-made, reliable suits of black and blue clay worsteds or other fine materials.

\$16.50, \$18 and \$20 SUITS for \$9.75

Two boys can be dressed for the price of dressing one, or one boy for half a boy's expense, in this half-price sale.

The When

BIGFOUR ROUTE 3 - year California

Sunday June 7

\$1.50 ONLY FOR THE \$1.50

Tickets good only on Special Train leaving Indianapolis Union Station 7:30 a. m. Returning 7:30 p. m. Call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO

Cincinnati.

DAYTON, TOLEDO and DETROIT. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 2.15 am; 6.50 am; 11.55 am; 3.25 pm; 7.45 pm; 10.55 pm for further information call at No. 2 West Washing a street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinol eet. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

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SHORTEST LINE TO

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Trains daily at 7.00 a. m., 3.45 p. m. and 12.25 night. Arrive Chicago 12.30 p. m., 9.20 p. m. and 7.20 a. m. Leave Chicago daily 2.45 a. m., 10.48 a. m. and 8.30

HIDING IN THE WILDS

REV. HERMANS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOCATED IN IDAHO.

Is Charged with Putting His Housekeeper Out of the Way.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 1.-It is believed that Rev. Francis Hermans, the alleged murderer of Miss Clausen and others. has been located. G. M. Nolan, an employe of the California Wine Company, declares he met Hermans in his recent travels and was on a railroad train with him two days. From the description given he is certain he has made no mistake in the man. For the purpose of securing the reward Nolan left this city last night accompanied by two officers to make the arrest. He will not say positively to what point he is going, but it is believed to be some place in the wilds of Idaho. He says Hermans will be found at a point seventy miles from railroad or tele-

graph communication. The St. Paul Globe contains this interesting sketch of pastor Francis Hermans's life: The disappearance of Rev. Francis Hermans from Salt Lake City and the suspicion of murder attached to his name caused no small amount of excitement among the ministers of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Conference, now in session in St. Paul, among whom Dr. Hermans was not unknown. The feeling seems to be divided as to the possibility of the missing preacher's guilt, though the majority lean toward the theory that, in the face of such strong evidence, and the fact that ugly rumors have before been connected with his name, his innocence is doubtful. Rev. Francis Hermans has many acquaintances among the Scandinavians of the Twin Cities, having come to Minneapolis in 1891, through the instrumentalities of Elder Rev. Jacobson, of that city, in whose residence Hermans has been regarded almost as a member of the

Six years ago Rev. Jacobson went to Norway. On the voyage he became acquainted with a clergyman whose prepossessing appearance and winsome manners attracted general attention. Rev. Jacobson became interested in the man and when he learned that his new acquaintance was at the head of the Seamen's Mission at Glasgow, Scotand, he became anxious to learn something more regarding him. That clergyman was Francis Hermans, a Swede by birth, but a rominent worker for the mission cause ther countries besides his own, notably France, where he was the proprietor of

extensive sallors' home, and in Scotia: where he resided, and, as already state presided over the Seamen's Mission at Gla-The acquaintance thus formed ripened the warmest mutual friendship. Noth-would do but Rey. Jacobson should accompany Hermans to his home, which he lid, finding him comfectably situated and impany Hermans to his home, which he has been ill for several months, during the highest respect among all until at the time of her death they were nearly as hard and heavy as stone.

CLARET

20c per Bottle, \$2.25 per Dozen.

POWER & DRAKE

Distributors of Fine Imported and Domestic Groceries,

16 North Meridian Street.

PHILLIP MILLER, Druggist 324 Clifford Avenue,

-SELLS-Chambers's

BOUQUET

Best 5-cent Cigar.

their praise of Rev. Hermans's efficiency in the furtherance of religious work.

After Rev. Jacobson's visit to Norway he again made a brief call upon Rev. Hermans at his Scotland home, during which the latter expressed a strong desire to come over to America. Jacobson agreed to bear his case in mind, and immediately upon his return to the Untied States, laid Herman's turn to the Untied States, laid Herman's case before the various church authorities here. But at the time no place could be found for him. A year later, however, Rev. Tollefson, of Mianeapolis, decided to leave his charge, and Rev. Hermans was sent for. He came and at once took charge of Rev. Tollefson's congregation, over which he presided for about six months, after which he removed to West Superior. Meanwhile, Hermans, who claimed having been a widower while in Scotland, had married a Miss Bertha Wangen, of Minneapolis. The Miss Bertha Wangen, of Minneapolis. The story goes among his friends that the wife ved to be of unsound mind, which con-on grew worse after the removal of the couple from Minneapolis to West Superior, and in February, 1892, it was decided to send her to the insane asylum. Death, however, came to her relief a few hours preyear afterward he married a Miss Lomen, of Iowa, the ceremony being performed in Minneapolis. Rev. Hermans continued to reside at West Superior until the fail of 1883, when he removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, where his wife died shortly after-

About four weeks ago Rev. Hermans was in St. Paul and Minneapolis on a tour for his Salt Lake City church, for which he was duly authorized by the bishops. He went from here to West Superior, returned to the Twin Cities, and then left for Chicago from where word was received of him in St. Paul from Mr. Hansen, of Chicago, the book agent of the Norwegian-Danish church, and also from editor Hagensen, of Den Christelige Talsmand. Rev. Hermans is a short, heavy-set man, of light complexion, sandy hair, and wears gold-bowed glasses, somewhat near-sighted. He is about forty-five years of age, and a favorite with

A. Scarvie, who is presiding at the ice in St. Paul, was seen after the meeting last evening and said that the members had intended sending a telegram of inquiry to Salt Lake City in regard to the matter, but had not yet done so. Mr. Scarvie is the pastor of the church at West Superior, where Rev. Hermans formerly pre-sided, and knows the man well. He says report has not been idle with the suspected man's name before, there having been some pointed questions asked at the time of his cond wife's death, who only lived a few Career of the Denver Preacher Who up should the Salt Lake City matter come to trial. Mr. Scarvie said he himself had always distrusted the man instinctively, though he really knew no harm of him that he was popular with the women. Rev. Hermans has had photographs taken, both

with and without a mustache. Hermans was in Minneapolis April 8 2106 Ninth avenue south. He had been in the city some little time, collecting subscriptions for his church in Utah. That night he left, saying that he was going to Chicago. Mr. Hanson says that that was the last he saw of Hermans, but later, when he went to Chicago, he learned that the Utah clergyman had received a telegram from the presiding elder at Utah, ordering him to return at once. When the presiding elder of the Utah district passed through finneapolis some time ago, he gave ou ager information to the effect that Rev. Hermans was in trouble, but said little about it. He left the impression, though, that a woman was involved.

ON BURNT HILL.

Body of the Late Hon. James Blaine to Be Buried in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 1 .- The body of the late Hon. James G. Biaine will be taken from Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, and will be brought to this city. Mrs. Blaine has decided to have both the body of her husband and son Walker buried on Burns hill here and the removal will occur probably this month. Mrs. Blaine has purchase thee acres on the front of the bill for the purpose. If Colonel Coppinger is willing, the remains of his wife, daughter of Mrs. Blaine, will also be brought here.

Commercial Tariff Convention. DETROIT, Mich., June 1.-Much preliminary work is in progress in anticipation of the first nonpartisan commercial tariff convention, which begins a week or ten-days session here to-morrow. A considerable number of delegates arrived to-day, among them men who are interested in eliminating questions of tariff from politics and placing iem in the realm of commercial subjects. One of the most important early arrivals was W. C. Cronemeyer, of McKeesport, Pa., president of the United States Iron and Tin Plate Company, the pioneer in the tin plate industry. Secretary Archer, of the Tariff Commission League, says that he expects at east 1,000 delegates.

Mexican Army Braved by Cowboys. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 1.-Five cowboys attempted to release several of their friends from the Juarez, Mexico, jail and became engaged in a fight with Mexican soldiers and police, but successfully fought

TECT PEACEABLE CITIZENS.

Belated Account of the Landing at Corinto of American and English

CITY SAVED FROM PILLAGE

ter of Honduras General with

ish cruiser Comus, who, acting in the most eigners in the custom house and at the railmob which threatened to cause the most

During the recent revolution in Nicaragua there were remarkable instances of the of provisional governments can act when they have the opportunity. For instance, about March 24, Samuel Mayorga, who was Minister for the Treasury in the Baca, or revolutionary government, made a demanddon Bank of Central America, for a loan of \$80,000 or about \$33,000 of Nicaragua bonds of doubtful ownership, threatening to withdraw protection from the bank if the demand was not complied with within a given time. Mr. secretly to Commander Franklin Hanford. of the United States cruiser Alert, then the only war ship at the port of Corinto, and to Mr. Henry Palazio. Commander Hanford immediately assured Mr. Harding that he would resist any effort to take by force the property of citizens of the United States or of subjects of foreign governments in friendly relations with the United States. Commander Hanford sent this letter by the United States consular agent, who took prompt action and succeeded in saving the money of the English bank from the Nicaraguan officials, while, at the same time, clearly showing the insurgents that the property of foreigners could not be interfered with. On April 16 Minister Mayorga issued a decree, in the name of the revolutionary government, declaring that the officers and books of the custom house at Corinto were to be at once removed to Leon, the capital

cruiser Comus, which had arrived at Corinto about April 5.

decided that they would not allow the in them. But their flight showed the necessity

of protecting the property of foreigners to be greater than ever.

Although the chiefs of the insurgent party succeeded in escaping, a great number of the officers and soldiers of the insurgent army, with their arms, flocked to Corinto in the hope of getting out of the country, but were unable to get away owing to lack of means. The disappointed soldiers became reckless after their leaders deserted them, and began drinking and rioting. Some succeeded in crossing the estuary and made for the woods. Others commence robbing houses and threatening the lives of everybody of the law and order class at Corinto. Women were insulted, and an attack on the custom house was planned.

The native commandants and the handful of police at the port were utterly impotent, and, at about 9 o'clock in the morning of May 2, the commandants, at the request of the peaceful residents, sent a committee to Chinandaga with a letter to Manuel Bonilla, Vice President of Honduras who was in

States consular agent, requesting the lat-ter to appeal for help to the commanders of the American and British war ships in

ment of Nicaragua until the government of Fresident Zelaya could send troops. MARINES LANDED. Commander Hanford and Captain Dyke again consulted and decided to comply with the request. Both of these officers had been ashore, and from personal knowledge were aware of the terrible state of affairs existing. Consequently, at about 1 p. m. on May 2, a force of about 100 marines, commanded by four officers and a number of midshipmen, were landed from the Alert and the

port, the Alert and Comus, asking them to land men and take charge of the port and

protect the persons and property of Nicara-

Comus. The marines went ashore in the most perfect order, as if simply for a landing drill, and quickly drove the rioters into hiding. Commandant Palmer cheerfully gave up the custom house, rallroad depot, cars, locomotives and merchandise, etc., to Lieut. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., taking the latter's receipt for the property and then the commandant (an insurgent official) retired into private life once more.

BLASTED BY THE FREE-SHAER DEMOCRATS OF CARLISLE'S STATE. Nicaragua was again hoisted to the flag-staff in front of the custom house, and the

Defeat of Sound Money in Kentucky Has Destroyed All Chances of a Gold Majority at Chicago.

16-TO-1 PLANK NOT CERTAIN

EASTERN DEMOCRATS WILL FIGHT HARD FOR A COMPROMISE.

They Will Attempt to Make the Ratio 20 to 1, or, Failing in This, to Have None Fixed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 1.- The complete victory of the free-silver Democrats in Kentucky is conceded in Washington to be the death knell of all hopes held by Mr. Cleveland that the sound-money men might control the Chicago convention. It is no longer a question of passing a sound-money resolution, but merely a fight by the sound-money men to prevent the free-silver majority from ruthlessly sweeping everything before it. It is no secret here that certain members of the Cabinet are inwardly rejoicing at the crushing defeat of Secretary Carlisle, amounting, as it does, to his absolute repudiation by his own State. For some time certain members of Mr. Cleveland's council have been compelled to swallow the President's angry taunts at their lack of influence in their own States. Secretary Herbert general Wilson went to his political death in West Virginia: Secretary Smith has failed to organize a bolt in Nebraska. Time after time they were told to regard Kentucky and learn there how a really strong man could carry his State, even against fearful odds. Secretary Carlisle was held up constantly as a model. Hence the Secretaries who have had "Carlisle" dinned into their ears are to-day accepting the result in Kentucky with more than resignation.

Now, while the victory of free silver in Kentucky means that the silver men will control the Chicago convention, it would be a premature assumption to claim that the Democratic platform will come out openly for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. A Democratic Senator whose past services and present leadership in his party make his statements of value, said to the Journal correspondent this afternoon: "The result in Kentucky settles the question as to which policy will control the convention, but I feel certain that the platform will not promise free coinage at 16 to 1, just as I feel certain that your platform at St. Louis will not promise gold monometallism. The free-silver men at Chicago will demand a 16-to-1 plank, but they will be made to yield. It is my belief that the Chithey cannot nominate a man to stand on that platform without our votes. I think not declare for free silver at 16 to 1."

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS. Silverites and Sound-Money Men

Hold Caucuses To-Day. LEXINGTON, Ky., June 1.-The advance guard of the silver men is here to-night for the Democratic State convention, which assembles on Wednesday. To-morrow all the delegates will be here, when both the goldstandard and the silver men will hold cauorder by Charles R. Long, of Louisville, chairman of the State committee, who has been co-operating with Carlisle, Watterson, Haldeman and other gold-standard leaders in the contest for delegates. Maj. P. P. Johnson and Senator Charles J. Bronston, State will be made by Governor Matthews, State will be made by Governor Matthews, of Lexington, Senator William Goebel, of Covington, and other free-silver men, are the State committee. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Alford and ex-State Treasurer Sharp would have contested for the chairmanship if the gold-standard men had secured control. It is believed that Senator Blackburn will be temporary chairman of the convention and deliver the keynote opening speech. Among those mentioned for permanent chairman are Maj. P. P. Johnson, president of the National Trotting Association; Senator Charles J. Bronston and ex-Congressmen Goodnight and Stone.

Gen. Wat P. Hardin is in Washington to attend the wedding of his son, and many telegrams of congratulation have been sent

The Coliseum Building Tested.

CHICAGO, June 1.-The Coliseum building, at Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue, in which the Democratic National Convention is to be held, was thrown open

cowboys, bronchos, Indians and other social by boat to Detroit, where they will remain bright lights from the West and his aggregation of rough riders from sundry ends of creation, had the honor of drawing the first crowd in the building, and they drew one sufficiently large to prove the building will accommodate in splendid shape any crowd that may gather to watch the work of the politicians. The work of choosing a presidential nominee by a great political party transcends the antics pack of bucking bronchos in dignity, importance and all other things save one, and that is drawing power. As many people may come to hear the orators as came to-night to listen to the "Youyou" of the Indians, but no more; not into the Coliseum building. It will not hold more. The crowd to-night was a tester for any building and it was able to enter and leave the place with a facility and comfort which proves that the building is all that

its builders have claimed for it. Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic national committee, watched the Indians, the buffalo and the bronchos to-night, and incidentally took notes concerning the building. He expressed himself as more than satisfied with it, and said: "The show is all right, too."

Blackburn Sent Regrets.

Charles W. Bridges, Romus Stuart and a few other politicians of the same measure of greatness in the local Democracy are flying around a whole lot, perfecting arrangements for that free-silver mass meeting next Friday night, which is to forever put an end to the leadership of Taggart, Holt & Co. in the Democratic camp. Mr. Bridges re-turned yesterday from a trip to Kentucky, whither he had gone to persuade Senator Blackburn to make the principal address, He came back with Blackburn's regrets and a joyful tale of how "we did 'em up" in Kentucky. Shanklin and Shively are only too willing to come, however, and various free-silver lights from outside the State have been invited by telegraph to attend.

Must Apply for Seats Before June 15. CHICAGO, June 1 .- The subcommittee of the national Democratic committee in charge of the arrangements for the Democratic na-

pointment of assistant sergeants-at-arms, ushers, the issuing of tickets and the decora-tion of the hall. Secretary Sheerin, who has charge of the press arrangements, to-night repeated his former assertion, that no appli-cation for seats would be considered after June 15.

No Second Place for Reed. BOSTON, June 1 .- The Boston Journal tomorrow will print the following dispatch from Bangor, Me .:

"I have never written to Mr. Hanna or to any other person that Hon. Thomas B. Reed would accept the nomination for Vice President. On the contrary, I know that Mr. Reed will not accept this nomination under any circumstances. We expect to nominate him for President.

"J. H. MANLY."

Maine Republicans.

BANGOR, Me., June 1 .- Nearly all of th delegates to the Republican State convention, which meets here to-morrow, are in the city. It is evident that Powers will be nominated by acclamation. The resolutions will indorse the action of the recent State convention in regard to the tariff and the money question, and will probably contain a plank favoring legislation for the protection of American shipping.

Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State

Gowdy at His Home.

committee, was confined to his home at Rushville yesterday by illness. His indisposition is of a temporary character, and he ex-pects to be about in a day or two.

A. CONVENTION

THE "DRUMMERS" WILL TAKE Jailer Bitzer and took his usual seat near TERRE HAUTE BY STORM TO-DAY.

National Meeting of the Travelers Protective Association Will Have Six Hundred Delegates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 1.-There wi be six hundred delegates in the national convention of the Travelers' Protective Assowas swept away in Alabama; Postmaster- and it is expected that fifteen bers of this, the only national organization hold Georgia; Secretary Morton could only of commercial travelers, will be here to-morrow evening to take part in the illuminated parade. The annual conventions are made an occasion for a week's reunion and a general good time and the T. P. A. men will be dropping in during the week if only for a day. The city is being elaborately decorated and the illuminated parade to-morrow has been arranged on a big scale.

The election of John C. Wilkinson as president, which had been assured, has been upset by Mr. Wilkinson's withdrawal. It has always been conceded that the Missouri division should name the president because the headquarters were formerly located in that State. Mr. Wilkinson has decided that his business affairs and his health will not permit him to accept. Col. John A. Lee has served three years and announced that he would not be a candidate for a fourth term but since Mr. Wilkinson's withdrawal he has consented and he will be elected withou pposition. He is the editor of the Interstate Grocer, published in St. Louis, and is a member of the Board of Police Commis-

The most important question to come before the convention is that of railroad rates. cago platform, while a silver platform, will The T. P. A. was organized for the purpose say nothing of a ratio; certainly it will not of securing better railroad rates, improved fix as low a ratio as 16 to 1. Possibly 20 to notel accommodations and legislation or I may be named, but I do not expect to see | matters in which the commercial world any definite statement on that point. For might be interested. It was mostly through you must remember that while the free- its efforts that the railroads issued the in silver men will have the majority, there will terchangeable mileage books which recently be between two hundred and three hundred were abandoned by the companies. The T. sound-money men, and we do not propose P. A. men think the railroads are treating that the free-silver men shall ride rough- them unfairly in the matter by making i shod over us. The East, you must remember, appear that traveling men have been dealing will line up solidly for sound money, and we | with scalpers and that therefore the book will be able to force concessions. They are | had come into misuse. The traveling men strong enough to build the platform, but had agreed to most any measure of preclation does not seem willing to give them the books. The abuse of them, according to you will see that the Chicago platform will the belief of the traveling men, was du to the acts of the railroad compar selves, as the scalpers bought them direc from the agencies. The feeling of resent-ment towards the railroads has been in-creased by their refusal to grant special excursion rates for the convention. to come here to-morrow, but no better rate than one fare for the round trip could be secured. At the same time the are making rates at less than that for excursions to St. Louis. The traveling men say that they patronize the railroads the sions are patronized by persons who never ride on the roads except on some cheap ex-

It is probable that the convention wil start a movement for legislation in the sev-eral States in the middle West for a general rate of 2 cents a mile for all persons add to the welcome. The afternoon session will be for association business. There will

be sessions Wednesday and Thursday morn-

the city will be met at the hotels by com mittees of Terre Haute ladies and to-mor row morning will be guests at the Terre Haute Club. Wednesday morning they will be taken riding by a comnittee of ladies. Wednesday night there will be a special vaudeville performance at Harrison Park, one of the perform ances being dancing by Miss Fuller, a sister of "La Loie," who will use the lights and apparatus used by the sister in the dances which have made her famous. Thursday there will be racing and athletic sports at the fair grounds and that night there wil be a banquet and dancing at the Terre train will carry all who want to make the trip to Put-in-Bay, going by the way of Dayton over the Panhandle, and to Toledo. until Sunday night, returning to Toledo by boat and back here, or so many of them whose convenience it will be to return to this city, Monday morning. The Travelers' Protective Association was reorganized on its present plan at Denver in 1890. It had a membership of 1,180 the following June and 10,538 last June. The re-

ports this week will show a membership of about 12,000. For the year ending June, 1895, \$57,325 was paid in indemnities for injuries or death. The only insurance in the asso-clation is for accident. For death or total olindness it is \$5,000; loss of one eye, \$1,000; loss of both arms or legs, \$2,500; loss of one arm or one leg, \$2,500; loss of one hand or one foot, \$1,000; weekly indemnity for acciiental injury not to exceed fifty-two weeks. Johnstown Memorial Day.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 1 .- The people of Johnstown observed a second Memorial day here yesterday in honor of the departed ones who lost their lives in the great flood, which occurred just seven years ago, on Friday, May 31, 1889. Over 3,800 souls per-ished that day. Thousands of people, ac-companied by bands, visited the cemeteries. The scene at the plot of the unknown dead in Grandview Cemetery, where over six hun dred lie buried, was singularly pathetic According to the annual custom, services were held and each of the graves was decked with flowers. In all the churches sermons appropriate were preached and the anniversary of that fatal day was generally

Steam Bicycle Inventor Killed. BOSFON, June 1.—S. H. Roper, of Rox-bury, a medianical engineer, while pacing Tom Burler, the professional bicyclist, with a steam bicycle, which Roper had invented, was killed at the Charles River Park track to-day. Roper's machine became unmanage-able and he was thrown, striking upon his head. The heat a few moments later. Roper, who was arrenty years of age, had been at

Aned Senator Jones III. DUBUQUE. Ia., June 1.-Gen. George W. nes, I wa's first Senator, who is now in tional convention met to-day, but the only subjects under consideration were the minor details for the convention, such as the ap-

work on his motor twenty-five years.

SHOWS ALONZO WALLING IS DETER-MINED TO BE CHEERFUL.

Eighty Per Cent. of the Spectators at the Trial Is Made Up of Old Men with Gray Hair,

PEARL'S SISTER TESTIFIES

AND ATTORNEY HAYS SHAKES THE BLOODY VALISE IN HER FACE.

Scott Jackson Removed from Newport to Covington Jail Against His

Vigorous Protest.

COLUMN N

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEWPORT, Ky., June 1.-The trial of Alonzo Walling for the murder of Pearl Bryan was resumed this morning. Walling. smiling and cheerful, was brought in by his attorneys, Col. Washington and Mr. Shepherd. There were few empty seats in the portion of the court now open to the general public. Probably 80 per cent. in the audience were old men, between the ages of sixty and eighty, for whom the trial seems to have a peculiar fascination. There were perhaps not twenty young men among the spectators, and only three women. Coroner Tingley was the first witness, and Col. Washington, for the defense, continued the cross-examination. Just before the examination began Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and their daughter, Mrs. Stanley, entered the court room. Mrs. Stanley, who is a sister of the murdered girl, came in from Greencastle Sunday. She testified later in the

day, as did Mrs. Bryan. Colonel Washington, in cross examining Coroner Tingley, asked many strictly technical medical questions touching on coagulation of the blood, the formation of the air in the lungs, and a score or more of technical questions on the human anatomy and the intricate workings of the human system.

"Could you tell whether the person you examined died from an arterial hemorrhage

"Excepting that the arteries were cut." "Was that all?"

"Yes. I think so." "Doctor, what nerves in the neck have potent influence on the heart?" "Well, I don't think I want to go inte

"Didn't you testify in the Jackson case that there were no marks on the dead girl's rubbers to show that she had walked to

"I don't remember it." Colonel Nelson-Doctor, is there such thing as clotted blood coming from a dead

Colonel Nelson-When you examined the body did you find any traces of a hypodermia

"No, sir; none excepting the one injection nade in embalming." Judge Helm-Where was that?

"In the hip." Judge Helm-Did you examine the organs?

JUDGE HELM'S QUESTION. Judge Helm-Did they show that the girl ould have died from any other cause than the one you mentioned-a hemorrhage?

"No, sir, they were all in a healthy condi-Coroner Tingley was then excused, and private Benjamin Weaver, of the United States army, stationed at Fort Thomas, was called and questioned by Colonel Lockhart. Witness went to the scene of the murder on the morning of Feb. 1, but not until the body had been moved. He found at the top of the little hill on which the body lay a clos of blood. He thought there was about a

pint and a half of blood in this clot. He said he also saw another and larger clot of blood near where the body lay. Weaver testified to finding a bit of blonde hair right in this clot of blood, and two imitation tortoise-shell hairpins near the blood spot.
"I found near the gate a piece of a white fascinator, or shawl," said the witness.
"Now, how much blood did you think was spattered about the place where the body, ay?" asked Colonel Nelson.

"About a gallon."

Colonel Washington here took the witness.
"What did you do with that fascinator?"
"I gave it to Sheriff Plummer."

"Yes, it looked clean." Photographer Joseph Clarlo testified to taking several pictures of the body of Pearl Bryan at White's morgue, and identified the thastly pictures in court as the ones he had taken. Colonel Nelson then offered the pictures in evidence, and each juror looked at the pictures intently. Colonel Washington made no objection to them. The hor pletures seemed to have no outward el on the jury, although they were of the m gnastly nature, being reproductions of the murdered girl's body as it lay on the slab in the morgue. Colonel Washington, in cross-examining the witness, introthree pictures showing the fence-in three sections or three pictures-where coachman Jackson says he saw Jackson climb over with the body of a half-dead girl. The prosecution objected to the pictures on the ground that they were taken but eight days ago, but Judge Helm overruled the objection. Ciarlo was excused at this point, an Dr. Robert Carothers, of Newport, was called and examined by Mr. Hayes as fol-

Doctor, what official position do you hold "I am an assistant to the chair of sur-gery in the Ohio Medical College, a pro-fessor of the Woman's College in Cincinnati and secretary of the pension examine ers' board at Covington." "Did you make a post mortem examina-tion of the body of Pearl Bryan?" "Well, first describe the condition of the

was a well-formed, fully-devel healthy body of a girl about twenty-three or twenty-four years old. There were no external marks on the body, excepting, of "Now, the first time you saw the body, what was the condition of the skin about "The skin about the neck was retracted." "Did you notice any wounds on

"Yes, sir; on the left hand there were fresh knife-cut wounds."
"Now, tell us about the first post mortem examination." 'Well, the first examination was not thorough. The stomach was taken and a five months' foetus was taken out. That's about all that was done at this examination."

DEATH OF PEARL'S CHILD. "Was there evidence that the focus was alive when the mother died?" Colonel Washington objected to the ques-"Well," answered Dr. Carothers, "there

tion, but the objection was overreled were no evidences that it was dead." "Now, when did you make the second on "Feb. 7.""

"What, in your opinion, caused the death "She died from a hemorrhage caused by the severing of the arteries at the neck." "Now, in your opinion, would you say that the person was killed on the spot, taking

tor, will you give your reasons for comcapitated in life?" "First, the retraction of the skin about the neck; secondly, the organs were full of blood, the veins below the heart were empty of blood; thirdly, there was no post morteus examination; fourthly, there was no

their way out and escaped to the American side, leaving one of their horses behind. The prisoners whose release was attempted

are charged with driving cattle off their

range. A previous attempt to free them also failed. Ossified Woman Dead. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Mrs. Freeland Dustin is dead at Holland, near here. She

UNITE ON NICARAGUAN SOIL TO PRO-

Marines from War Vessels.

AND DEFENSELESS WOMEN PRO-TECTED FROM DRUNKEN MOBS.

Custom House Held, Despite the Blusa Very Swelled Head.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 14, via New York, June 1 .- In view of the fact that the government controlled the wires at the time, the correspondent of the Associated Press has been compelled to send by mail the following account of the landing, on May 2, at Corinto, of a force of about one hundred American and British marines from the United States cruiser Alert and the Britperfect harmony, occupied that port and protected, until May 4, the property of forroad station, subduing a riotous and drunken

serious disturbances. on Mr. H. S. Harding, an English subject, controller of the branch at Leon of the Lon-Harding succeeded in staving the matter off until he managed to have letters delivered the United States consular agent at Corinto,

of the revolutionary government, situated about thirty miles in the interior, adding that "owing to the fact that the troops of Honduras (sent to assist the force of President Daca's troops at Corinto and seize the millions of dollars' worth of merchandise in the custom house belonging to citizens of Nicaragua and to foreigners, as they had robbed private dwellings and stores in the town of Elviejo, twenty-five miles from trains in order to remove the merchandise,

Corinto.) Samuel Mayorga, Minister of the Treasury, had gone to Corinto with railroad belonging largely to foreigners, from the custom house of Corinto to Leon. It was evident, however, that the real object of Mayorga's move was to obtain possession of this property and hold it as security for a war loan. The foreigners protested to Commander Hanford and to Capt. Henry H. Dyke, of the British

THE MINISTER ENRAGED. The American and British commanders surgents to take possession of the property of foreigners in the custom house or rallroad depot at Corinto. As the latter buildings were within six hundred yards of the guns of the two war ships they were at This enraged Minister Mayorga so much that he caused the arrest of all native males in Corinto between the ages of seventeen and seventy years on the plea that a great battle was imminent at Momotombo. After detaining them on the railroad cars for a few hours Mayorga released all those wao could pay him from \$100 to \$250 cash and returned to Leon with the other unfor-tunate inhabitants of Corinto, without giving any receipt for the money collected, but declaring that he would return again to Corinto. This he did on May 1, when his party disbanded and sought safety in flight, with ponsiderable sums of money extorted from the people of Nicaragua. They escaped to Guatemala in a small schooner, the commanders of the American and British war ships having no authority to arrest

command of the troops of that republic sent to support President Zelaya. Senor Bonilla was at El Vayko, and when he received the request from Corinto to send a force to protect the port he promised to comply. There was considerable delay, and the few policemen sent did not reach Corinto until 7 p. m., which would have been too late to save the custom house and its contents, although Chinandaga is only about twenty-two miles from Corinto. While the committee was away the most serious disorders broke out at Corinto. The disbanded soldiers, seeming to be insane with drink, violated women and young girls and began gathering about the custom house. Palmer, the commandant of the custom house, hurrled a written request for protection to Mr. Henry Palazio, the United

west end of the railroad station. A squad of marines, under a lieutenant and two midshipmen, was stationed at the office of the United States consular agent, who is also the consular agent for England and for Italy. Lieut. J. W. Dedd, U. S. N., was in command of the United States marines ashore, and he soon had the custom house office thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. He then quartered his men as comfortably as possible, posted sentries and got the signal corps in working order. During this time Lieutenant Baker, of the Alert, and Lieutenant Lewin, of the Comus, with squads of marines, hurried through the town, releasing the citizens who had barricaded themselves in terror, from their houses, closing all the liquor shops and disarming all the officers and soldiers of the insurgent army who could be cornered. In less than half an hour after the marines landed perfect order and peace prevailed in Corinto and the residents hurried to bedeck themselves in holiday attire, in honor of their gallant rescuers. Captain Dyke and Commander Hanford then came ashore and, together, inspected the posts occupied by the marines. They received the hearty thanks of the citizens ashore and of the refugees who had been in as much danger

The wires having been cut no telephone or telegraphic communication could be had with Corinto, Chinandega and Leon, and the railroad track had been injured at sev-eral places between Chinandega and Leon, rendering travel extremely difficult and slow. As there is no cable station at Corinto the As there is no cable station at Corinto the American and British commanders were unable to communicate with their respective governments before landing the marines.

During the afternoon Mr. Palazio sent a messenger to Chinandega to notify the commander of the Honduran troops there that the situation at Corinto had become so alarming as to necessitate the landing of American and British marines, and that the port was accumied by them. In the evening port was occupied by them. In the evening General Metuta, of Honduras, and about eighty soldiers arrived at the outskirts of manding the surrender of the cusom house, railroad station and port immediately, and that the marines return to their ships. Lieutenant Baker received the message and sent a reply asking for a written request from President Zelaya or some official of his government competent to represent him. General Metuta evidently had no such authority and he returned to Amayla highly offended, after writing Lieutenant Baker a

note, full of self-eulogy, telling of his great-ness and pointing out what pigmies all other persons are when compared to him. IN A TRAP. At about 11 o'clook in the morning on May 3 General Metuta again appeared at Corinto with about eighty Hondurans and proceeded toward the custom house. But, when he reached the west end of the railroad station, he was halted by a British marine sentry and the Honduran soldiers were ordered into a narrow street between the walled up south side of the station and a high plank fence, a position which placed them almost directly under the rifles of a detatchment of British marines who occupied the upper veranda of the custom house and also opposite to and within 600-yard range of the six-inch breech-loaders and rapid-fire guns of the Comus. General Metuta, after a parley with the young lieutenant in command of the Britsh marines, was allowed to pass with some of his aids to the headquarters of Lieuten-ant Baker, of the Alert. There he stated

he had come with authority from General Bonilla, Vice President of Honduras and commander of the Honduran allies of President Zelaya, of Nicarragua, to occupy the property of the government of Nicaragua, It was not then known in Corinto what great outrages the Hondu'n soldiers had committed on women and girls at El Veyjo. nor was it known that they had destroyed a great deal of property while occupying that place during the past two months, or General Metuta's reception might not have been as pleasant as it was. However, Lieutenant Baker signalled for Commander Hanford and Captain Dyke, who soon arrived at the custom house. For an hour or so they patiently listened to Metuta's bluster, but when he threatened to occupy Corinto without waiting for President Zel-ya's orders, although the latter was only

about thirty miles away, the American and British commanders decided to teach the Hondurans a lesson. A few sharp orders were given, and the American and British marines, fully armed and equipped, were drawn up at their different stations ashore, the Alert was signaled to steam up to and opposite the cus-tom house, and the Comus cleared for action. These preparations had a calming effect on General Metuta. He began to apologize as energetically as he had at first attempted to bluff, promised to retire with his troops if the American and British commanders would permit him. Finally i soldiers should be allowed to come in out of the hot, tropical sun and roost upstairs in the telegraph offices at the northwest corner of the custom-house square. But they were warned to keep quiet and to be-have themselves until advices were received

from President Zelaya. A train at about 5 p. m. arrived at Cor-into from Chinandega, bringing about sixty Nicaraguan soldiers, under General Emelio Hierrera, with a letter from General Aurelius Estrada, a close personal friend of President Zelaya, and commander-general of the civil department of the republic. The letter was addressed to the United States consul at Corinto, notifying him that General Hierrera had been appointed com-mander at Corinto and assuring him and the commanders of the United States and British warships that Hierrera was an hon-est, cool, prudent and reliable man, who would protect life and property and that Corinto might be turned over to him with safety as the representative of the legal government of Nicaragua. General Bonilla, Vice President of Honduras, also reached Corinto by the same train and, at the conference with Com-

mander Hanford, Captain Dyke and General Hierrera, apologized for the conduct of General Metuta. Terms were agreed on, and at about 8 o'clock in the morning of May 4 Corinto was turned over to the Nicaraguan force. When President Zelaya was informed of the occurrence he at once telegraphed his approval to the American legation at Managua, with his thanks, and later telegraphed an invitation to Commander Hanford and Captain Dyke and their officers to visit

Managua and enjoy the hospitality of the government of Nicaragua.

FIVE MINERS BURNED. Probably Fatally Injured by an Explosion of Gas in a Coal Pit.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 1 .- Five miners

were horribly roasted by an explosion of gas

at the Buckridge colliery to-day. Two of them are dying from their injuries and there is but little hope of the recovery of the oth ers. The victims are: GEORGE FAUST, frightfully burned about his entire body; cannot recover. SAMUEL FAUST, a brother of the above.

burned about hands, face and body; recov

THOMAS THOMPSON, burned from head

DANIEL SCHMELTZ, burned about head face and upper part of body; may recover. JOHN SPRECHT, burned about head, face and body; may recover. Seven other workmen, who were within twenty yards of the place, escaped uninjured. They were employed in No. 5 vein, which was known to be full of gas. They were using safety lamps while brushing the gas from the chamber. Suddenly there was a loud explosion and the five men were hurled to the floor, surrounded by flames. Had it not been for the proximity of their fellowworkmen the men would all have been killed. They were carried to a place of safety be-fore the deadly after damp had had time to accumulate. The mine is owned and op-erated by the Reading Coal and Iron Com-

Later-Thomas Johnson and George Faust died from their injuries this afternoon. The other three victims will probably recover.

pany, and is located about four miles from

Long Trip Awheel. NEW YORK, June 1.-Two young men from Canton, O., Norman De Vaux and John Lachanse, left the City Hall to-day on b cycles to ride to San Francisco. They are making the trip as an advertisement for a wheel they are using. They will touch at Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, St. Paul and Salt Lake, and expect to arrive at San Francisco in about forty